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\$3 per annum.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

May 19, 1921, Temperature 76

Barometer 29.71

Rainfall 0.02 inch.

Humidity 96.

May 19, 1920, Temperature 78

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1921

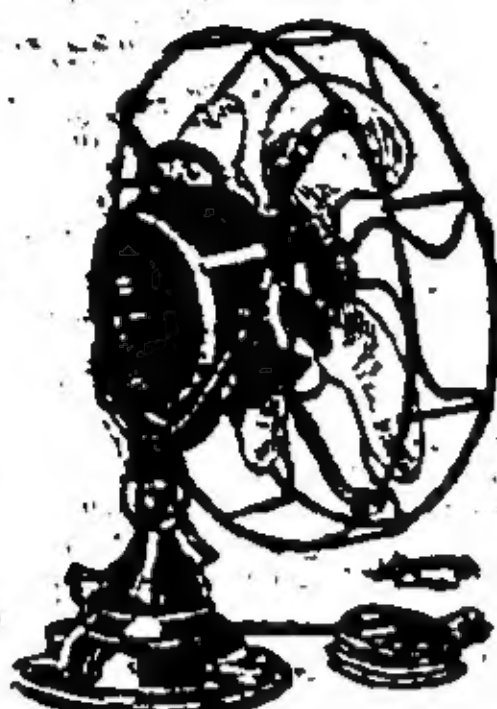
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Wrist Watches of quality
THAT SATISFY!

J. ULLMANN & CO.

PRINCE STREET. TEL. 1830.

TO-DAY'S CABLE.

(Reader's Service for the China Mail)

DENSE MISTS AHEAD.

PREMIER UNABLE TO FORECAST WORLD'S FUTURE.

DANGER OF UPPER SILESIA.

LONDON, May 18.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his speech mentioned in our earlier cables, said: "The stand taken by the British, American and Italian public on the Silesian question should not be offensive to France. They mean to apply the terms of the Treaty of Versailles justly whether for or against Germany. The fate of Upper Silesia must be decided by the Supreme Council, not by Korfanty. The children of the Treaty cannot be allowed to break the crockery of Europe with impunity. Somebody must place a restraining hand on them otherwise there will be continual trouble. The world's course in the coming years cannot be forecasted. The mists ahead are unusually dense. Much will depend on the Allies holding together apart from treaty obligations. Unforeseen events must determine the future groupings of nations, and the future world, especially Europe, will be determined by old or new friendships."

BRITISH FLEET READY.

"Hence the Treaty of Versailles is a document of infinite moment, especially to the Entente nations, binding us together when there is so much to divide us. Those who treat its provisions as if they were the sport of passion and prejudice may not have to live long to regret their hot-headedness. The British people shirk no part of their responsibility under the treaty. There are temporary difficulties which make it difficult to spare troops but it is confidently anticipated that these will be over soon, and I draw attention to the fact that at the recent conference we intimated our readiness if Germany refused the allied terms to place the British fleet at the disposal of the Allies."

NO MORE SCRAPS OF PAPER.

"The British Government were anxious to have the division of Silesia settled at the London conference. All the facts of the plebiscite were known but our Allies were not ready to proceed with the discussion. We will abide faithfully by the decision of the majority of the powers who have a voice under the Treaty in defining the Silesian boundaries whatever the verdict. We fully accept the plebiscite as an expression of the wishes of the people of Silesia, but having entered the great war and sustained gigantic losses in defence of the treaty to which this country was party Britain cannot consent to stand by whilst a treaty her representatives signed less than two years ago is trampled upon."

INSURGENT LEADER'S MANIFESTO.

The Polish consul-general at Brest has informed the Inter-Allied Plebiscite Commission that Korfanty has issued a proclamation calling upon Upper Silesians to surrender their arms and resume work in order to avoid coming into military contact with the Germans, stating that 10,000 men have already been demobilised. Korfanty's executive committee has notified the commission that the Poles cannot yield to the Germans but will withdraw before the Allied troops.

FRENCH PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, May 18.

The Daily Mail's Paris correspondent reports that when M. Briand was shown a summary of Mr. Lloyd George's statement he declared that France also wanted to see the treaty carried out but it contained nothing saying that all the rich mining districts of Poland shall go to the Germans while the Poles get what is left. "I do not wish to enter into a polemic with Mr. Lloyd George. I stand by what I said on Saturday."

SIR CHARLES ADDIS PRESIDENT OF BANKERS' INSTITUTE.

LONDON, May 18.

Sir Charles Addis has been elected president of the Institute of Bankers. (Sir Charles Stewart Addis, Kt., is manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in London.)

SINN FEIN VICTIM DIES.

LONDON, May 18.

One of the victims of the Sinn Fein outrages in London on May 14 has died. (A London cable dated May 15 stated that armed and masked men, supposed to have been Sinn Fein members, entered houses occupied by relatives of members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and wounded the occupants.)

HOME CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS PLAY ESSEX.

LONDON, May 18.

At Leyton in glorious weather before 10,000 spectators, with a good wicket, Essex made 144. With good fast bowling McDonald took four for 54 and Gregory three for 32. The Australians had made 222 for six wickets at the close. Hants beat Kent by 131 runs.

NEW ITALIAN CHAMBER.

OPPOSITION TO INCLUDE FOUR GERMANS.

ROME, May 18.

The Idea Nazionale forecasts that the new chamber will consist of 285 coalition members and 244 opposition members. Of the latter 133 will be socialists and communists, and four Germans.

SINN FEINERS SURPRISED.

CROWN FORCES CAPTURE ARMED REBELS.

LONDON, May 18.

The Crown Forces arrested fourteen armed civilians in the Kilmurk district and captured a hotchkiss gun. They surprised a column of armed rebels at Kilmurk, in Waterford, and captured thirteen.

THE DOLLAR.

Today's closing rate 2 1/4 7/8
Today's opening rate 2 5/8 1/8

WISEMAN'S ASSAULT.

SENTENCE REDUCED.

Mr. Leo A. Alameda appeared before Magistrate Lindsay, this afternoon, and made an application on behalf of Wiseman's Cafe for a reduction of the sentence of 10 days' hard labour passed on table boy No. 25 who was yesterday convicted of having assaulted Mr. Beasley, the assistant manager. Counsel requested that a fine be imposed instead. The Magistrate granted the application and fined the boy \$5.

BRIBE TO MURDER.

BOY'S CONFESSION.

WOMAN SAID TO HAVE OFFERED \$2,200.

A murder story which heads the list of unsolved crimes in the United States is revived by the alleged confession of a youth, Roy Harris, that he was paid to murder Mr. Joseph Elwell, the wealthy bachelor, card and racing expert who was found dead in his house in New York with a bullet wound in the head, last June.

Harris was detained at Buffalo at the request of the Canadian police on a charge of forgery. He then, it is alleged, made a signed statement declaring that he and another man, Bill Duckin, were standing outside a New York public-house last June when the driver of a richly appointed motor-car whom they knew told them that his mistress wanted them to take a ride with her.

During the drive, Harris is said to have declared, the woman offered each \$100 to kill Elwell, with \$1,000 more each when the deed was done. They accepted, and she gave them the key of Elwell's house. Harris described how he and Duckin had waited for his return from the theatre. When Elwell had fallen asleep in a chair the two men came out from behind the curtain and Duckin fired the shot at the sleeping man's head.

The Buffalo police, while inclined to believe that Harris invented the story to escape extradition, are impressed by his knowledge of the details of the crime. The large number of women who had keys of Elwell's house is a feature of the case, and the police hold to their theory that the motive of the crime was jealousy.

WHY GERMANY LOST.

THE MARNE DEFEAT.

CHARGE AGAINST MOLKE.

Yet another reason why Germany lost the battle of the Marne has been discovered. At the close of a lecture at Stuttgart, in which General von Giech attacked the anthroposophic doctrines of Dr. Steiner, the widow of the Chief of the General Staff, Moltke, with some difficulty obtained leave to speak. She said that General von Giech had accused her husband of attending an anthroposophic meeting at Luxembourg at the most critical juncture of the battle, and thereby failing to do his duty. Later, the lecturer had modified his charge and had given it the form that, through his attendance at the meeting in question, Moltke had been prevented from moving headquarters at the right time farther to the west, and this had hampered the conduct of military operations.

The U.S. Gunboat "Pampanga" has left for a cruise on the West River. It is reported that she sails for Wuchow for the purpose of affording protection to the Americans in Wuchow, where hostilities between the Kwangsi and Cantonese troops are reported to be about to begin.

So incensed are the people towards the rumor that British gunboats are carrying munitions to Wuchow, for the Kwangsi troops who are now planning to attack Kwangtung, that the Canton Chinese Press Union is about to call a meeting of all the newspapers in the city for the purpose of deciding on a definite attitude to support the Government through the press columns. Practically all of the newspapers have signed up in favor of ending such a meeting which will take place in a few days. Canton Times.

BUSINESS NOTICES

You can't possibly get wet in the
Mattamac

19-OUNCE Featherweight Waterproof

A "Mattamac" is identical in appearance with the usual five guinea Waterproof. In utility, also, it equals its much more costly competitor. It wears as long, weighs one-third, and is absolutely waterproof.

Folds into a handful. All Sizes in Stock.

First Grade \$30.00 each
MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Voeux Road.

Telephone 29.

WE ARE NOW CARRYING
STOCKS OF HIGH CLASS
DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS

THE PHARMACY

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BROKEN-PEKOE (IT'S WORTH DRINKING).

THE FINEST OF ITS KIND
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One-pound Packets from Store-keepers,

The Blue Bird and

The Graeco Egyptian Tobacco Store.

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The Glendale & Terramia Tea Agency.

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NEW ARRIVALS
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THE LATEST PIECES including

"Tell me Little Gypsy"

"Avalon"

"Love Nest"

"Swanee"

"Bo-la-boo"

"Whispering", etc., etc.

Also dealers in Gramophone Records, Musical Instruments and Accessories, Musical Literature, etc., etc.

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DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.

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ADDITIONAL TO THE GOVERNMENT
AND ADMIRALTY.

Coal Contractors
General Brokers.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

G. R.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

FRIDAY,

May 20, 1921, at 10.30 a.m.,

at Royal Army Service Corps Pier.

W. D. Vessel "HERCULES"

Length - 17 - 2 inches.

Beam - 10 - 3

Depth - 10 - 3

Displacement Tonnage 170 Tons.

Engine - Cox's Falmouth.

Horse Power - 350 H.P.

Knots 10. Working Pressure per square inch 150 lbs.

Built at Falmouth.

Materials of Construction Wood to water line Iron Plated.

Approximate Carrying Capacity 25 Tons of 100 Passengers.

As she now lies.

A detailed list of fittings to be sold with the ship may be seen at these offices.

The vessel will be open to inspection from 17th May to the day of sale inclusive between hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Permits for inspection will be issued on application to the undersigned.

Ship cannot be viewed without permit.

Transit - Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers to the Government.

Hongkong, May 9, 1921.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT).

on

SATURDAY,

May 21, 1921, at 12 (Noon)

at their Sales Rooms,

No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

About 12 Cases Claret Grand Canteaux.

Also

1,500 Imported Egyptian Cigarettes.

Terms - Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 18, 1921.

(For account of the concerned)

on

MONDAY,

May 23, 1921, at 11 a.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Valuable Household Furniture, and Sundries.

Removed to Sale Rooms for convenience of sale,

Comprising:-

Silk-covered Drawing Room Suite,

Single and Double Bedsteads, Blackwood Table, Chairs & Cabinets, Wardrobes,

&c, &c, &c.

Terms - Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 18, 1921.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, June 4th, 1921.

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at the Race Course, Hongkong Club, and Causeway Bay Stables.

Entries close TUESDAY, 24th May, Hongkong, May 17, 1921.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company's Offices, St. George's Building, on SATURDAY, 21st May, 1921, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1920, and electing Directors and Auditor. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 14th to the 21st May, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, May 4, 1921.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.

\$1. PREPAID.

Every additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

WANTED.

WANTED - To PURCHASE South China Morning Post Shares.

Apply A.B.C. c/o "China Mail Office."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE - ONE or TWO LOTS of LAND, in Jordan Road, Kowloon, about seven minutes by Ricksha from Ferry. For plan & further particulars apply Box 1288, c/o "China Mail."

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 48th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Accounts to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

General Manager.

Hongkong, May 13, 1921.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on THURSDAY, 26th May, at 5.15 p.m. in Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Board Room.

L. GIBBS,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, May 18, 1921.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 48th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Accounts to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

General Manager.

Hongkong, May 5, 1921.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 55th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Accounts to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

General Manager.

Hongkong, May 5, 1921.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 52nd ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, May 27th, 1921, at 12.45 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Accounts to 31st December, 1920, and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th May to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

C. MONTAGUE EDE,

General Manager.

Hongkong, May 5, 1921.

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of May, 1921, at NOON, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit of passing the following resolutions:-

1. That the Directors of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Company to take the steps necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendments necessary to the Ordinances under which the Company is incorporated and carrying on business so as to allow of the capital of the Company being from time to time increased from 20 millions of dollars the present authorised capital of the Company to 50 millions of dollars.

2. That the Capital of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation be forthwith increased from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 by the introduction of 40,000 New Shares of \$125 each to be issued at the price of \$70 on the terms after mentioned. Shareholders on the Eastern Registers to pay for their allotments at the rate of exchange for the Company's demand Bills on London on the day on which the instalments are due.

3. That the said New Shares be in the first instance, in such manner as the Directors shall prescribe for that purpose, offered to shareholders in the proportion of one New Share for every three shares of which on the 28th day of May, 1921, Shareholders shall respectively be the registered holders, and that any New Shares not accepted by Shareholders within the time limited by the Directors for that purpose be disposed of and allotted by the Directors in such manner and at such price as in their discretion they shall think best in the interests of the Company.

4. That the payment of the sum of \$70 per share for each of the said New Shares be made as follows, viz:-

1st instalment of \$35 on the 1st day of July, 1921.

2nd and final instalment of \$35 on the 1st day of October, 1921.

5. That the Directors issue to Shareholders, holding shares less than or not a multiple of three, a fractional certificate in respect of each share less than three or in excess of a multiple of three and allot one New Share to every person who shall produce three such Fractional Certificates on or before the 1st day of July, 1921, and pay the first instalment in respect thereof.

6. That after payment of the instalment, and pending payment of the remaining instalment, Scrip Certificates in such form as the Directors may determine be issued in respect of such New Shares entitling the holders on payment of the remaining instalment, and subject to such other terms as to approval, date for lodging scrip certificates and otherwise as the Directors may prescribe, to be registered as the owner of the shares respectively represented by such Scrip Certificates.

7. That interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum be allowed out of the profits of the Company on instalments paid in advance of the dates when the same become due, and that registered holders of Scrip Certificates for New Shares be entitled in respect of such New Shares to participate in future dividends on an equality with the old shares, in proportion to the instalments paid up, and from due dates for payment of same.

8. That interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum be charged on each instalment not punctually paid, and be paid with each such instalment.

9. That all moneys received from premium on the said New Shares be added to the Sterling Reserve Fund.

FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

A. G. STEPHEN,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 28, 1921.

Palace Motor Co., Ltd.

Phone Central 144

Western Branch 114

New South Branch 1337

New Cars For Hire & For Sale

Private Cars Available

Repairing Cars & Speciality

Agents for South China

TSARITSA'S LETTERS.

RASPUTIN'S INFLUENCE.

PEACE OFFERS IN 1915.

In the April number of the "Revue de France" is published a series of letters which the late Tsaritsa wrote to the Tsar during the first three years of the war. These moving epistles were seized by agents of Lenin, who, it is stated, sold them to Isaac Don Levine, an American journalist, and their genuineness is said to be beyond doubt. As Russian statesmen, including M. Guchkoff, who assumed power after the abdication of the Tsar, knew of their existence. Pathetic and breathing a wife's tenderness and ardent affection for her husband, the letters of the Empress also reveal the firm conviction, and confirm the power which she exercised over the Tsar—a power invoked in the name of "our friend" Rasputin, the monk who played so prominent a part in the fall of the Imperial couple, and who, as the evil genius of Russia, met with a tragic fate.

On September 14, 1915, the Tsaritsa wrote:

My sweetheart—I know that amid your occupations you will regret my absence and that of our little family and our precious heir. His health is much better now that our friend (Rasputin) has seen him. I feel that this will give you great pleasure. It is a shame, a humiliation, to think that the Germans are behaving as they are doing. My dear love, these telegrams cannot be ardent since they will have to pass through the hands of so many military men, but you will be able to read between the lines. My love to you.

In a letter dated Nov. 21 the Tsar is addressed as "Love Bird." The Tsaritsa encloses a telegram she has received from Rasputin, who says: "When you nurse the wounded may God render his name (presumably that of the Emperor) blessed because of your delicate and glorious efforts." The Empress finds this picture of family life.

We are in the middle of our meal, the children are babbling like jets of water, which makes it difficult for me to write. Adieu, light of my life. God bless you and keep you from harm.

THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS. In a letter dated Jan. 29, 1915, the Empress attacks the Grand Duke Nicholas, the generalissimo of the Russian army, for his behaviour.

She declares that the Grand Duke is preparing worries from which it would be difficult for the Tsar to free himself. As for herself, she says, he wounds her to the quick and really abuses the power that have been conferred to him. "My sweetheart," she adds, "what joy it will be to see you again in four days. I will kiss you so tenderly and press you in my loving arms."

When the Tsaritsa wrote to the Tsar on April 6, 1915, things were going better with the Russian army. Preliminary had fallen, the Russian troops were advancing in Galicia, and the Tsar had decided to visit Lemberg

and Premysl. The Empress wrote: "I am going to ask our friend to offer special prayers, so that everything shall go well, but pardon me this remark. It is not the role of Nicholas (the Grand Duke) to accompany you on this tour. As the chief, it is yourself who ought to appear for the first time at these places. You will perhaps say that I am an old goose, but if others do not think of these matters it is my duty to think of them. Nicholas ought to remain where he is."

We now find the Empress receiving peace offers. The first came from Vienna in January, 1915; the second was received from Berlin through the intermediary of her brother, the Grand Duke Ernest Hesse. She communicated this offer to the Tsar, and, as will be seen, she expressed the opinion that the moment for making peace did not appear to her to be propitious.

Although all the world wants peace the time for it has not come. I wanted to settle this affair before your return as I knew it would be disagreeable to you. William (meaning the Kaiser) naturally knows nothing about this. The time had now come to get rid of the Grand Duke Nicholas, and apparently the prime mover in bringing about his disgrace was Rasputin, who urged the Empress to firm action. This she took in the letter written on June 24, 1915.

My sweetheart always needs... to be pushed. It is necessary to remind him that he is the Emperor and that he has the right of doing absolutely what he pleases. You never seem to take this into account. You ought to show that you have a will of your own and that you are not led by Nicholas and his General Staff. I learn that this horrible Rodzinko has gone to Gornyokine (the Russian Premier) to ask him to reassemble the Duma immediately. I beg you not to permit it; it is not their business.

Our friend sees clearly the game of Nicholas. He reads your heart so full of kindness. It is very hard that I am not able to serve you better. Nicholas knows my will. He fears the influence which with the aid of Rasputin I exercise over you.

A CRY OF TRIUMPH. When the Tsar yielded to repeated exhortations and relieved the Grand Duke Nicholas of the supreme command, the Empress raised a cry of triumph which is revealed in a letter dated Aug. 22, in which she signs herself "Sunny."

I cannot find words to tell you how full my heart is. Alone you have delivered this great battle for your country and throne with courage and decision. Never have you shown such devotion and the fruits of it will soon be felt. Have no fear about what may happen afterwards. Make arrangements as soon as possible for the nomination of Nicholas. No delay; anything is better than uncertainty. Goodnight, my ray of light, the saviour of Russia. I impatiently await your caresses. I never receive enough of them.

Writing to the Tsar on September 9, 1915, she said that everybody felt the need of an iron hand, and that up till now his reign had been too gentle. She complained of the insults heaped upon "our friend," and declared that thanks to the Holy image which came from him she had

the gift of reading the souls of those who approached her. In the East the war was going badly for the Allies. Bulgaria had entered into the struggle, and Serbia was entirely invaded. For the Empress Serbia no longer existed. "It is probably the punishment this country has merited for having assassinated its King and Queen."

The most pathetic of the Empress's letters are those she wrote when, the revolution having broken out, she was taken prisoner. On May 8, 1917, she wrote:

We have been here three weeks. It has rained all the days. Marie has copied sacred texts. As usual Nicholas has read the Bible and the Gospel of the day. Baby (the Tsarvitch) has hurt his knee. I have placed him in Marie's bed. His four sisters will sleep on mattresses on the floor of the adjoining room.

For the first time, the Empress wrote, on May 15, "I have cut Nicholas's hair." In a letter dated July 16 she wrote:

Baby has a slight cold. Tatiana is reading the Bible. She has read out to me the book of the Prophet Amos. Every morning the commandant enters our rooms. He has brought me some eggs for baby.

Eight o'clock at night supper. I have played bridge with Nicholas. This was the Empress's last letter, her last day in fact. On the following night the Emperor, Empress and all their children were murdered in the cellar of the house.



Make Shaving a Pleasure With Cuticura Talcum

After shaving with Cuticura Soap the face is cool and comfortable. Cuticura Talcum is a soothing and refreshing powder. It is a perfect skin protectant and keeps the skin soft and smooth. Cuticura Talcum is sold everywhere.

MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

May 17th, 1921.

Butcher Meat.


Best Sirloin—Mal Lang Pa	lb. 2.10
Prime Cut	lb. 2.10
Corned—Ham Ngan Yek	lb. 2.10
Roast—Shin	lb. 2.10
Roast—Ngan Nam	lb. 2.10
Scap—Tong Yek	lb. 2.10
Steak—Ngan Yek Pa	lb. 2.10
Steak—Ngan Yek	lb. 2.10
Sausages—Ngan Yek	lb. 2.10
Sallock's Brains—Ngan Yek	lb. 2.10
Tongue, fresh—Ngan Yek	lb. 2.10
Tongue, corned—Ngan Yek	lb. 2.10
Head—Ngan Yek	lb. 2.10
Heart—Ngan Yek	lb. 2.10
Hump—Ngan Yek	lb. 2.10
Feet—Ngan Yek	lb. 2.10
Kidneys—Ngan Yek	lb. 2.10
Liver—Ngan Yek	lb. 2.10
Tripe (medium)—Ngan Yek	lb. 2.10
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngan Yek	lb. 2.10
Mutton Chops—Kung Pui Kwai	lb. 2.10
Leg—Young Fat	lb. 2.10
Shoulder—Young Fat	lb. 2.10
Pigs' Chittlings—Chun Chong	lb. 2.10
Brisket—Chun Chong	lb. 2.10
Feet—Chun Chong	lb. 2.10
Fry—Chun Chong	lb. 2.10
Head—Chun Chong	lb. 2.10
Heart—Chun Chong	lb. 2.10
Kidneys—Chun Chong	lb. 2.10
Liver—Chun Chong	lb. 2.10
Pork Chops—Chun Chong	lb. 2.10
Leg—Chun Chong	lb. 2.10
Loins—Chun Chong	lb. 2.10
Fat or Lard—Chun Chong	lb. 2.10
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Fat	lb. 2.10
Tas—Kung	lb. 2.10
Heart—Young Fat	lb. 2.10
Kidneys—Young Fat	lb. 2.10
Liver—Young Fat	lb. 2.10
Sucking Pig, to order—Chun Chong	lb. 2.10
Best, Best—Shang Ngan Yek	lb. 2.10
Mutton—Shang Ngan Yek	lb. 2.10
Veal—Ngan Yek	lb. 2.10
Sausages—Ngan Yek	lb. 2.10

Poultry.

Chicken—Kai Tai	lb. 2.10
Capon, Small—Shi Kai	lb. 2.10
Capon, Large—Shi Kai	lb. 2

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The China Mail.
"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1921.
THE PASSPORT NUISANCE.

The Government Gazette announced, and the newspapers repeated, that the charge for a French visa on a passport had been more than doubled; but no one took the trouble to tell us why. It was not a case of French profiteering. It was a sort of reprisal by the French Government, followed automatically in the ordinary course by the local Consul. The French had recognized the objectionableness of high passport charges, and lowered them. In these days, so long after the war, when the stranger within the gates need no longer be feared, shipping has been decontrolled, coal is being decontrolled—and it is high time that travel were decontrolled. But the British, in an orgy of taxation, and bitten with the Birmingham delusion that they could "make the foreigner pay," insisted on maintaining their charge of twenty shillings for a visa. So the French raised their visa for a British passport from eight to twenty shillings. So the silly game will go on, until we can persuade the bureaucrats to abandon the visa requirements altogether, and let the passport nuisance sink back to its old, inoffensive position, where it was largely ignored and disregarded. There is no doubt that passports were necessary in war time, and vice too, and after that still further precautions, because passports were forged or stolen, and

telling themselves, possibly because they didn't think of it first. Like every other human institution, the *visu* *visu* custom has its good and its bad sides. Like every other good custom, it is abused by bad people. If Mr. Ross described it as a system "by which the better class of Chinese secure domestic servants," we wash our hands of him. He promises to be more of an embarrassment than the lad who blasphemes Carson at an Orangemen's meeting. Because while the system is assumedly that, it is also several other and less charming things, as can be proved. It is a system whereby pimps prosper. It is a system whereby harsh employers get helpless slaves to bully. These are also true definitions—that is to say, partial truths. It is also true that it is a system whereby philanthropic Chinese are enabled to do a great deal of good. It is a system whereby poor children get proper food and better homes. Yet at the same time it is a system which entails the element of slavery. There are other (local) systems which also entail this, as we have previously pointed out. The anti-mut-tai folk ignore these. Of that, more anon.

Here let us pause to head off the irritating ass who is sure to tell us that "two blacks don't make a white," with the air of one uttering something to the point and conclusive. It would be as relevant to say that two cabbages don't make a jar of pickled onions—the nice, scrummy kind, in real vinegar. It is good argument to reply to one black accusation that the accuser ignores another black. Jesus did it with the famous mote and beam illustration. Mote and beam were "two blacks." Never thought of that, did you, you parrots who keep on repeating that "two blacks don't make a white." It is a silly argument. Drop it.

Slavery is certainly unconstitutional. So are other things. "Roderick Random" says the Law does not recognize the *mut-tai* custom. We think it does, and that his own citation of the Rees Davies decision is evidence thereof, but make that. We point out that the Law does not recognize *Truck*, either. The Truck Act, you know. There are Chinese amahs here, often feeble old ladies (except vocally) who rise early in the morning and attend quarrels and exacting mistresses until late at night, who get six dollars a month and their rice rations. That's a breach of the Truck Act, if *mut-tai* is slavery. Is that amah's life not a life of slavery? Perhaps not legally, but in spirit? We have no doubt that there are among the would-be abolitionists of *mut-tai* people who employ Chinese servants on some such terms, and never think about it. Consider the *hobs* and *chair coolies*. Are they slaves? A free man is free to sell his labour to the best advantage to himself. Here, our legislators fix their fares, in some cases at less than the rich street car company charges, and they fix the law so that you can prosecute them for refusing hire. If you really hate slavery, abolish that. The fares are fixed too low, and their human rights are too much curtailed. It is what "Roderick Random" calls an "academic quibble" to pretend that our chair and risha coolies, and the six-dollar amah, are not slaves.

If Mr. Ross did let drop that fatuous bit about any girl not in the custody of her parents being the official ward of the Secretariat, we throw in the sponge. The *Daily Press* has him cross-tipped there, and throws him all over the board. Of course, as an official he cannot reply. The regulation forbids. This is one of the rare occasions on which we may approve the regulation. We do not doubt for a moment the good faith of Mrs. Haslewood, and we strongly censured the Government at the time for the grossly Prussian steps it took to shut her up. We chortled, in fact, over the reflection that it had thereby foolishly invited its own Nemesis, for human nature, even in a good woman, is such that unfair opposition must make it all the more keen and persistent. We chortle still (it's a good Stevensonian word) for the officials have still got to go through it, and serve em right. There is an official attitude here which is intolerable, and it is going to be altered. The bad ones may as well make up their minds to that.

Why do they (in their wrong-headed ways) support *mut-tai* and oppose its abolition? So far, all we seem to remember is the argument that it would be very difficult to do. So, in this case, it is work they fear. Like the sailor in *Punch*, they ease well and sleep well, but when they see a job of work they come all over a tremble. We pay 'em to work. Let 'em work.

But maybe (let us be generous) they have other reasons. It is their own fault that we have to guess. If they were more frank and ingenious they would get more confidence. It may be that their reason is the same as the *China Mail's*, that they do not want to harass the Chinese with do-mi-ni-nary visitations and spies, that they disagree with Mr. Ross' "Roderick Random" idea that Queen

Victoria's promises (to respect Chinese customs) no longer count. The Treaty of Nanking did not cancel those promises. They are promises we constantly repeat throughout the Empire. Although we regard the *Daily Press* arguments generally as crushing and conclusive, we object to that one. It is debatable whether, now that Republican Chinese have declared against it, the *mut-tai* custom remains one we are in honour bound to respect. A good case could be made out against it. But there are other Chinese customs our honour is pledged to respect, and "Roderick Random's" argument on the Treaty of Nanking was far too sweeping, dangerously sweeping.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A fatal case of plague and another of smallpox, both Chinese, were reported yesterday.

Mr. A. G. Stephen, General Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, returned to the Colony from the North this morning by the "Empress of Asia."

Among the passengers who arrived in Hongkong this morning by the C.P.O.S. "Empress of Asia," was Mr. Mischa Elman, the famous violinist, who will be heard at the Theatre Royal on Saturday and Tuesday nights.

Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Cox arrived here by the "Empress of Asia" this morning to take up the position of general agent of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services. The position of agent in Shanghai will be filled by Mr. N. Lee-Smith.

With no fewer than fourteen previous convictions, a Chinese who only recently completed a term of four years' hard labour for larceny, was this morning sentenced by Magistrate Lindell to 6 months' hard labour for the theft of a quantity of candy from a shop in Jervois Street this morning.

When the case was called before Magistrate Lindell this morning, in which an employee of the Wing On Company is charged with attempting to obtain \$80 odd from the manager by false pretences, Sub-Inspector Field announced that the defendant had absconded. The Magistrate ordered the man's bail of \$500 to be estreated.

Mut-tai beating was alleged against a Chinese woman before Magistrate Orme this morning. Mr. E. K. Woo, who appeared for the woman, applied for a remand and the Magistrate adjourned the case until 11 a.m. on Saturday. Inspector Black was instructed to put the girl in the care of the Po Leung Kok in the meantime.

The Ngaitan murder case was again mentioned to Magistrate Orme this morning when Chief Detective Inspector Murison applied for an order for the accused's detention in the jail hospital for one week for medical observation. The charge relates to the corpse of a baby recently found in a swamp at Ngaitan. Accused was father of the child.

The attention of the picture-going public is drawn to the Coronet's announcement, in our advertising columns, of an exceptional attraction at that theatre to-morrow afternoon and evening. "The Confession" had been reserved for the opening performance at the new Kowloon theatre, but the inclement weather combined with other unanticipated causes has delayed this until it is no longer possible to keep the picture here. All able to do so are requested to see "The Confession" to-morrow as the usual Saturday and Sunday crowds combined with the unusually big attraction may cause a great many disappointments.

PASSENGER ROBBED.

THEFT AT SEA.

CASH AND JEWELS STOLEN.

A European lady-passenger on the Blue Funnel s.s. "Bellerophon" reported to the police on the ship's arrival in port yesterday, that while the vessel was at sea about 3 p.m., on May 14 her coat pocket was cut open and \$1,290 worth of jewellery and \$350 in notes were stolen.

EXTREME POVERTY.

WOMAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

JUMPS INTO HARBOUR WITH CHILDREN.

Driven to despair by extreme poverty, a Chinese woman is alleged to have attempted to drown herself and her two children in the harbour at Samshui-po. The woman, who said that she was a widow, was alleged to have jumped into the sea with children in her arms. Three employees of the Cosmopolitan Docks jumped in after them and rescued all three, who were removed to the hospital where their condition was later reported to be not serious.

COMPANY MEETING.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.

The fortieth ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders of the Canton Insurance Office, Limited, was held at the offices of Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd., at noon to-day. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard presided and there were present the Hon. Sir Paul Chater C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung, and Messrs. A. M. Bowes Smith, E. J. Chapman, T. E. Pearce, H. P. White, and H. W. Sassoon (Consulting Committee), Mr. F. C. Hall (Secretary) and the following shareholders: Messrs. Ho Kom Tung, Lo Cheung Shiu, Ho Shai Kit, Lo Man Hin, Chui Siu Nam, D. V. Stevenson and A. Murdoch.

The notice convening the meeting having been read the Chairman said: Gentlemen, The Report and Accounts have now been in your hands for some days and I will, with your permission, take them as read. I am pleased to inform you that the Statement of Accounts reveals a much more satisfactory position of affairs than anticipated probable a year ago. The balance for 1919, though much less than those for the two preceding years, is the third best the Company has known. The fall in exchange from 4/103 on December 31, 1919, to 3/113 on December 31 last, has increased the dollar equivalent of our Sterling Revenue and this is reflected in the total premium income for the year, which shows an increase over 1918 of \$87,518.77. This, however, is more than set off by the considerable increase in losses of \$562,989.5.

Premium Income for the year 1920 shows an increase over 1919 of \$1,200,000, due in a measure to increased revenue and also to the lower rate of exchange at which Sterling Revenue has been converted into dollars. This, I think, may be regarded as very satisfactory taking into consideration the slump in trade and acute competition which prevailed.

Analysis of the Balance Sheet will show that our Assets, as expressed in Sterling, stand at a lower figure than for 1919, while on the other hand as expressed in dollars they show an increase of over one and three quarter millions. This is the effect of the fall in exchange. The only item that calls for special mention is Underwriting Suspense Account, which you will see has a very satisfactory amount of \$160,813-7-0 standing to its credit.

The surplus to be dealt with is \$1,043,127.43, out of which has been paid an interim dividend of \$18 per share, leaving \$863,127.43; and we now recommend the payment of a final dividend of \$17, the addition of \$50,000 to Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account and the carrying of the balance of \$643,127.43 to Underwriting Suspense Account to close 1919 and previous years. The balance of \$2,795,372.05 at credit of 1920 Account is nearly a million dollars better than last year and fully justifies the payment of an interim dividend of \$18 for that year.

Gentlemen, last year my predecessor made reference to the question of increasing the dividend and this year your General Agents and Consulting Committee feel justified, owing to the increase in revenue from interest on investments (which I may add is almost entirely due to the fall in exchange), in recommending the payment of an additional \$5. It might be thought that the results justify a greater increase but bearing in mind the vagaries of exchange we prefer to adopt a conservative policy in this connection by increasing the dividend to a figure which we can confidently hope to maintain.

With regard to the future, the prospects of marine insurance are still somewhat obscure and business difficult. The fall in values of both Hulls and Cargo, increased competition and the introduction of over full conditions without adequate additional premium, which conditions—once granted—are difficult to withdraw, all give Marine Underwriters cause for apprehension as to the future. Still, gentlemen, with our Reserves in a sound position and the adoption of a cautious policy, the "Canton" can face with confidence the lean times which appear to lie ahead.

I have nothing further to add, but shall be pleased to answer, to the best of my ability, any questions arising out of the Accounts which Shareholders may wish to put, after the Accounts themselves have been duly seconded.

I now propose the following resolution—"That the Report and Accounts as presented including the payment of a final dividend in respect of the year 1919 of \$17 per share, and of an interim dividend in respect of the year 1920 of \$18 per share; the addition of \$50,000 to Investment and Exchange Fluctuation Account and of \$643,127.43 to Underwriting Suspense Account be adopted and passed."

Mr. Ho Kom Tung seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Lo Cheung Shiu moved: "That the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Sir Robert Ho Tung and Messrs. A. M. Bowes Smith, E. J. Chapman, T. E. Pearce, H. W. Sassoon and H. P. White be elected to form, together with the Chairman of the Company, a consulting committee for the ensuing financial year and in view of the continued success of the

MAD PROFESSOR.

UNIVERSITY DEAN MURDERED.

MIND WARPED BY STUDENTS' JOKE.

A most painful sensation has been caused by the murder of the Dean of Syracuse University, Dr. John Hermon Wharton, by Mr. Holmes Beckwith, an insane professor.

Dr. Wharton notified Mr. Beckwith that his professorship would terminate in June.

Mr. Beckwith went to the dean's room, shot him through the head, and emptied his revolver into the body. Then, reloading the weapon, he killed himself.

Dr. Wharton's death is widely mourned. He was a man of great business and administrative ability, who in a short time brought success to the newly established College of Business Administration in connection with Syracuse University.

Before murdering him, Professor Beckwith wrote a 5,000-words history of his own life and analysis of motives, from which he appears to have been dismissed previously from 4 seats of learning, including the University of California. When, after his four failures, he was called a year ago to be Professor of Finance and Insurance at Syracuse University he exultantly wrote: "I could afford, to some extent, to overlook these injustices if, every time I fell, I fell upward." This passage follows one in which he confessed he had desired to murder the President of Remell College, Iowa, for dismissing him.

At Syracuse Professor Beckwith fell victim to a practical joke which embittered his whole mind. A was registered a fictitious student named "Irving McKibbush Blivitz" in the class of finance and banking. Day after day Professor Beckwith called for this non-existent student with the comic name. Occasionally a voice answered "Present!" "Blivitz" became a college joke and a subject of lampoons, but the professor refused to accept him as a hoax and continued to call his name, until the chancellor of the university intervened.

At that the professor became furious and turned into a fierce disciplinarian, incurring the enmity of all the students, who petitioned for his removal.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Sunning," Capt. Wavell, sailed for Shanghai via Amoy at noon to-day with 1,500 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Taming," Capt. Milne, sailed for Manila via Amoy at 4 p.m. to-day with 600 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Bowen Castle," Capt. Ireland, sailed for New York via Manila at 5 p.m. to-day with 250 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Providence," Capt. Nef, sailed for Newchwang at 5 p.m. to-day with 1,300 tons of general cargo.

CLEARANCES.

The s.s. "Asia," Chinese, cleared to-day and will sail for Saigon at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Suez Maru," Japanese, cleared to-day and will sail for Kobe via Moji at noon to-morrow.

Says the *Canton Times*—While the Kwangsi militarists are concentrating troops near the border between Kwangtung and Kwangsi for the purpose of launching a campaign to wipe out the newly-established Government at Canton, the agents of the "Better-Kwangsi League," which has for its object the overthrowing of the militarists, are not asleep. These agents have succeeded in inducing a section of the Kwangsi troops stationed at Pak Sek to mutiny. The mutiny took place about a week ago when the commander and subordinate officers were assassinated. The mutineers, after capturing four machine-guns and fifty rifles, fled to the secret meeting place of these agents, who are now planning to work dissension among the other troops under the control of the Kwangsi militarists.

Company and the very considerable increase in the magnitude of its operations that the remuneration to this committee be increased to the sum of \$15,000 per annum."

Mr. E. G. Stevenson seconded the motion and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Ho Leung moved: "That Messrs. H. Percy Smith F.C.A. and A. R. Lowe, F.C.A. be elected auditors to hold office until the next ordinary meeting at a remuneration of \$75 each."

Mr. A. Murdoch seconded the motion which was then unanimously adopted. The Chairman: This concludes the business of the meeting. Dividend Warrants are now ready and may be had on application.

SHIPPING.

CHARTER PARTIES.

BILLS OF LADING.

Scrutton on Charter Parties and Bills of Lading (the present, the tenth edition of which is published for the Hon. Sir T. E. Scrutton and Mr. F. D. Mackinnon K.C., by Messrs. Sweet and Maxwell, London), is a work that is evidently in very great demand. This may be judged from the opening words of the preface to the present edition of this standard work, which are surely unprecedented, though it may well be with such busy men as the authors concerned, that they are in fact absolutely true. They begin by saying "The eagerness with which this book is purchased by the public is becoming almost a nuisance to us." They justify their words by the statement that though the ninth edition, which was published in the summer of 1919, comprised a larger number of copies than any of its predecessors, it was completely exhausted by the end of September, 1920. No greater evidence of the value of this standard work and of the high appreciation in which it is held, alike by shipping men and merchants on the one hand, and legal practitioners on the other, could be furnished, and it would be mere presumption for us to say anything that would savour of commendation.

The Great War has necessarily left its mark on these pages. There are, for example, now numerous cases bearing upon the question of the rights and liabilities of parties to a charter where the ship has been requisitioned by the Government. One of the principles seems to be that, if the requisition is likely to last for the whole of the time remaining of the charter, the contract is held to be dissolved. But if there is likely to be any substantial balance remaining after the restoration of the ship, the obligations in respect of her must hold good. Then came the question as to the ownership of the hire paid by the Admiralty in cases where the contract stands. The late Lord Parker, of Waddington, left an *obiter dictum* on the point in *Templin's* case in 1916, and suggested that the money should be apportioned between the two. The learned peer's suggestion has been subsequently followed in at least two instances by the judges of the King's Bench Division, but the present authors give three substantial reasons enough for holding that the *dictum* was really quite contrary to the principles of our law. Another mark of the practice of the late *littérateurs* on charter party law is seen in the rule that the exception known as the "restraint of prices" cannot be held to apply to restrictions on navigation imposed by a belligerent for the safety of shipping, or to action taken to avoid the risk of loss or to the threats of an arbitrary belligerent which suggest danger to neutral shipping. One of the cases quoted under this head seems to us to be difficult law. A Swedish ship was chartered to British subjects, who, proposed to lead her at Cardiff, and ordered her to Genoa, which was a port within the limits named in the charter-party. The shipowner refused to undertake the voyage, alleging that he was debarred from doing so by a new Swedish law, which forbade Swedish ships to trade otherwise than to and from Swedish ports. The King's Bench judge held that the shipowner was entitled to rely on the exception.

This seems to us to be exceedingly hard on the charterer. There seems to have been no notice given to him of the existence of the new Swedish law, nor was reference made to it in his contract with the shipowner. The charterer was surely then entitled to rely on the statements as to agreed ports which had been embodied in the contract. We remember that other legislation of a curious character was passed by the Swedish Government during the war—e.g., the enactment that Swedish subjects might not disclose certain trade information to belligerent Prize Courts. The President of the English Prize Court very properly held that if Swedish subjects refused to give certain evidence they must take the consequences of their act. Swedish law or no Swedish law, and owing to the non-production of the evidence it was to be presumed that there was no such evidence to produce. This would seem to us to be the view of a strong and logically minded tribunal, and we should be sorry to rely before the Court of Appeal on the decision in *Furness Withy and Co. v. Rederi A/S Bianco*, to which we have just referred.

The book is now thoroughly up-to-date; it contains the results of all the important cases connected with its subject which have arisen out of the war, and its contents are made readily accessible by an excellent index. We fear that the authors may soon have further cause to grumble at the evidence which they will receive of the appreciation in which their labours continue to be held.

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CANADA MARU Tuesday, 14th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore. Sunday, 22nd May.

INDO MARU Wednesday, 1st June.

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KISHU MARU Wednesday, 1st June.

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AFRICA MARU Thursday, 16th June.

NEW YORK via SUEZ. Wednesday, 25th May.

NEW ORLEANS via SUEZ. Wednesday, 25th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama. Tuesday, 30th May.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. Wharf near the Harbour Office.

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"HWAH PING" 25th May.

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SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR AMOY, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.

WEI HAI WAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN. Tientsin, May 19 at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO. Chefoo, May 21 at Noon.

HOIHOW, PAKHOI & RAIPHONG. Pakhoi, May 22 at 9 a.m.

HOIHOW AND BANGKOK. Pakhoi, May 22 at 10 a.m.

SWATOW & BANGKOK. Pakhoi, May 22 at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI & PUNONG. Pakhoi, May 22 at Noon.

AMOY AND SHANGHAI. Pakhoi, May 22 at Noon.

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Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common point Passenger and Freight Particulars.

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SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON.
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"WYTHEVILLE" About May 25th.

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For freight space and particulars apply to:—

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THE ADMIRAL LINE,

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STEAMERS

Empress of Asia May 22 June 13

Empress of Japan June 14 July 8

Empress of Russia June 23 July 11

Empress of Asia July 7 July 28

Empress of Japan Aug. 23 Sept. 16

Empress of Russia Sept. 20 Oct. 11

Empress of Asia Sept. 25 Oct. 3

Empress of Japan Oct. 13 Oct. 31

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic being complicated as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable or letter for all steamships to Europe, whether or not touching the Pacific via C.P.O.S. steamers. Freight charges Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Freight charges named above will cover all such reservations.

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"INCORPORATED IN U.S.A."

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

S.S. "HANKING" 15,000 Tons S.S. "NILE" 11,000 Tons S.S. "CHINA" 10,500 Tons

SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu.

S.S. "HANKING" S.S. "NILE" S.S. "CHINA"

June 25th July 15th August 9th

SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for MANILA

S.S. "HANKING" June 15th

SAILING FROM

HONGKONG for SINGAPORE

S.S. "NILE" S.S. "CHINA"

June 25th July 22nd

AN UNEQUALLED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

C. T. SURRIDGE, FREIGHT & PASSENGER AGENT, FRANK'S BUILDING, 101 HUTCH STREET, TELEPHONE, PASSENGER DEPT. TEL. FREIGHT DEPT. & AGENT. No. 1934. No. 2161.

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HAICHONG Capt. H. Stewart FRIDAY, 26th May, at Noon.

HAICHONG Capt. W. Cooper TUESDAY, 24th May, at 11 a.m.

HAICHONG Capt. W. O. Passmore FRIDAY, 27th May, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakes Pier). For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to:—

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General Manager.

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TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF VESSEL SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPLY TO THE UNDERSIGNED.

For

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

VESSELS DUE.

FROM SHANGHAI.

May 24—B.F. Katoa.

25—J.O.J.L. Tjiboda.

31—R.F. Knight Companion.

June 8—J.C.J.L. Tjiboda.

10—P.O. Plessy.

15—R.F. City of Madras.

20—R.F. Anchorage.

24—P.O. Delta.

26—R.F. Mentor.

31—R.F. Denon.

6—R.F. Tevnia.

9—R.F. Eurymedea.

10—R.F. Leomedon.

Aug. 23—R.F. Ascalon.

FROM MANILA.

May 21—T.E.F. Taiyo Maru.

21—R.F. Japan.

22—R.F. Aspendor.

23—T.R.K. Taiyo Maru.

26—N.Y.K. Fushimi Maru.

30—R.F. St

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(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST
INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA,
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED
SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"PLASSY"	7,348	11th June	MASSILLIA, LONDON & A'warp.
"DELTA"	7,000	25th June	MASSILLIA, LONDON & A'warp.
"SYRIA"	7,000	22nd July	MASSILLIA, LONDON & A'warp.
"KALYAN"	9,000	5th Aug.	MASSILLIA, LONDON & A'warp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"JAPAN"	6,100	23rd May	Calcutta, via Singapore Penang and Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	5,000	31st May	Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,500	25th June	
"KANOWNA"	7,000	25th July	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ALIPPORE"	5,300	22nd May	Japan via Shanghai.
"FANDA"	7,000	25th May	Amoy, Shanghai and Kobe.
"PLASSY"	7,348	29th May	Shanghai only.
"DELTA"	8,000	6th June	Shanghai only.

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Tickets interchangeable.
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their P. & O. tickets. Ship's fare to Calcutta.
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Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels Messing not more than 34 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the
Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Company and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No
claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

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Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern
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FUSHIMI MARU (omit Manila) ... Tuesday, 31st May, at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU ... Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (omit Manila) ... Tuesday, 12th July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang
Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

ITO MARU ... Friday, 27th May, at 11 a.m.
ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 10th June, at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON, HULL & ROTTERDAM
LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Monday, 23rd May, at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 31st June, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Panama.
TOBA MARU ... Middle of June.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.
AWA MARU ... Saturday, 16th June.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.
TATSUMI MARU ... Wednesday, 15th May.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
NAGATO MARU ... Thursday, 26th May.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.
TANGO MARU ... Sunday, 22nd May, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MURAHARA MARU ... Monday, 23rd May.

KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 26th May, at 11 a.m.
KURE MARU ... Friday, 27th May, at 11 a.m.
KURE MARU ... Saturday, 28th May, at 11 a.m.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

S. YASUDA, Manager

Telephone No. 292.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"NIPPON"

From TRIESTE, via VENICE, BRINDISI & THE STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are being

landed at their risk into the Godowns

of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon,

whence and/or from the wharves de-

livery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded

unless notice to the contrary be given

before 14th May.

No claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all

Goods remaining undelivered after the

20th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must

be presented to the Underwriter on or

before the 30th inst. or they will not be

recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged

Goods are to be left in the Godowns,

where they will be examined on the

20th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents,
Hongkong, May 14, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BOWES CASTLE"

From NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are being

landed at their risk into the Godowns

of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon,

whence and/or from the wharves de-

livery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded

unless notice to the contrary be given

before 14th May.

No claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all

Goods remaining undelivered after the

20th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must

be presented to the Underwriter on or

before the 30th inst. or they will not be

recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged

Goods are to be left in the Godowns,

where they will be examined on the

20th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents,
Hongkong, May 14, 1921.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON & STRAITS.

HE Steamship

"BRENDAN"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are being

landed at their risk into the Godowns

and/or extra hazardous Godowns of

the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or

from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all

Goods remaining undelivered after the

20th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must

be presented to the Underwriter on or

before the 27th inst. or they will not be

recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged

Goods are to be left in the Godowns,

where they will be examined on the

20th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.

Agents,
Hongkong, May 14, 1921.

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BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER.
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Japanese Photographers.
We have removed our Premises to
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Sitting hours from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Passport photos finished
in one hour.

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Mr. HONDA and Mrs. HONDA.
14 years' experience.No. 24, Wyndham Street,
(Opposite to Mr. Chin Ahn)

MR. CHURCHILL'S PALM TREE

SUGGESTED INSCRIPTION FOR THE PALM TREE

tree planted by Mr. Churchill in

Jerusalem, in the presence of 5,000

Zionists.

Singer, I am no common tree.

For Winston Churchill planted me;

Churchill, the burden of whose

song

Was "All in turn and nothing

long".

Who sought at first the warrior's

crown.

And helped to do the Mahdi down.

Who fought at Spion Kop's retreat

(And later on at Sidney Street).

Who changed his party like his hat.

And office oftener than that.

Who, weary of the Board of Trade,

Home Secretary was promptly made.

Next, turned the navy's new physician

And launched the Antwerp Expedition.

Then fell from grace, but rose again

To guide the army and its men.

To rule of old Whitehall's little Prussia

And cost us God knows what in

Ruski.

To see red uniforms restored

And give the R.A.F. a surge.

Such was the Man that planted me,

Churchill, the chosen of Dunlop.

Who ruled the air, the land, the sea;

And, not content, now plays the Lion

Before the assembled hosts of Zion.

Thus "featured" (for a time at least)

As Emperor of the Middle East.

Here, in the shade that he designed

Rest, traveller, and compose thy

mind—

By Allah (who knows all things hid).

It's more than Winston ever did!

—M.G.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs

for the 1st May, 1921.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS

LEVEL.

1920. 1921.

City Reservoir 11.5 11.5

Hill Reservoir 11.5 11.5

Total 23.0 23.0

Consumption of water in the City

and Hill District in millions and decimals

of gallons during the month of April.

1920. 1921.

Consumption 27.0 27.0

Estimated population 270,000 270,000

Consumption per head 100 100

per day.

Constant supply in all districts during

April of both 1920 and 1921.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

1920. 1921.

Kowloon Reservoir 11.5 11.5

New Reservoir 11.5 11.5

Total 23.0 23.0

Consumption of water in Kowloon in

millions and decimals of gallons during

the month of April.

1920. 1921.

Consumption 27.0 27.0

Estimated population 270,000 270,000

Consumption per head 100 100

per day.

The Government Analyst's reports show

that the water is of excellent quality.

Public Works Department.

T. L. FRANKS.

Water Authority.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

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COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

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MADA, and OYUARI.

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The Osaka Marine &

Fire Insurance Co.

For Particulars, apply to—

S. KOMURA, Manager.

No. 14, Pender Street, Hongkong.

VICTORIA AT THE HOTEL.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

May 18.

Capt. Adams Mr. and Mrs. A. J.

Mr. W. Anderson John

Mrs. L. Henry Ash Mr. and Mrs. H. B.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Karajia

M. Bannerman Mr. F. J. Kearney

Mr. J. E. de Beau Capt. & Mrs. Larkin

champt Miss H. Little

Mrs. R. R. Bellinger Mr. L. Lord</

TO-DAY'S BEST STORY.

"A WALKING SANDOW."

ENGINEER FINED FOR ASSAULT.

BUSINESS OFFICE AS BOXING RING.

An extraordinary incident in an office in Chater Road was described to Magistrate Lindsell, yesterday, in the course of the hearing of a summons for assault brought by Lam Kew Cho, clerk in the insurance department of the Union Trading Company, against Henry Cadogan Best, engineer.

Mr. M. K. Lo represented the complainant and Mr. G. N. Tinson the defendant.

Mr. Tinson said the defendant admitted the assault, but under extreme provocation.

The Magistrate: Then I had better hear the evidence.

In opening the case, Mr. Lo said the assault took place on the premises of the Union Engineering Co. Mr. A. S. W. Chum, the managing director of the Union Trading Co., had subscribed 75 per cent of the capital of the Union Engineering Co., and guaranteed advances to a very large amount.

Mr. Lo said Mr. Best, who is a shareholder in the Engineering Co., and was manager thereof.

Mr. Tinson: Is manager thereof.

Continuing, Mr. Lo said that the Union Engineering Co. was being wound up and the liquidators were in the employ of the Union Trading Co.

The complainant was a clerk sent by the liquidators to help in the winding up. It was part of his case that Mr. Best had taken an attitude of resentment to the complainant as a person sent by Mr. Chum to watch over Mr. Best. No doubt the relations between the two were a little strained as far as Mr. Best was concerned.

Mr. Lo described the assault in detail and said that, in response to the persuasion of those in the office, the complainant did not return a blow until the fourth round. He submitted that the evidence would satisfy the Magistrate that an unprovoked and grossly aggravated assault had been committed.

Dr. S. C. Ho said he was called to the office of the Union Engineering Co. at about 4.30 p.m. on May 11. He found the complainant in a very bad state, and bleeding freely. "I cleaned him up," said Dr. Ho, and found a nasty wound on the right eyebrow, and one below the right eye. There was another wound on the right side of the head. After wards, I examined his body and found two bruises right across each shoulder blade; these appeared to have been inflicted with a stick. There was a bruise on the right side of the chest; another below the right elbow, and a long scratch on the left wrist; and, finally, a bruise below the left knee.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tinson, Dr. Ho said the wound on the head might have been made with a stick. Mr. Tinson: Might it not have been done by the complainant falling against something hard in the shop?

Dr. Ho: He would have to fall in a funny way to be wounded there; he would have to be upside down.

The Magistrate: It would be possible to hit his head in falling. (The complainant had a large patch over a wound on the right side near the top of his head.)

The witness demurred to a suggestion by Mr. Tinson that the wound on the front of the knee might also have been caused in the fall, and the Magistrate remarked that one could not have it both ways. He did not see how a man falling on the side of his head could bruise the front of his knee.

Lam Kew Cho, the complainant, who spoke English readily, said he was 53 years of age. He joined the Union Trading Co. in September of 1920 and before that was for 11 years a time-keeper in the Naval Yard. On April 1, he went to the Union Engineering Co., on the instructions of the liquidator. He had not known the defendant, or his wife, before that.

At 4.15 p.m. on May 11, he was in the office, when the defendant came in, and said: "Why did you tell my friend that I have no more connection with the firm?" Witness replied: "I understood you resigned on May 1." Defendant said: "Can't you tell I am sick, or something?" He was replied: "How can I, when you are about the place?" With that, the defendant struck him on the left shoulder with a stick. Then the defendant accused the complainant of referring to his wife as *cho chik yeh* ("a thing"). He denied it. This led to the defendant saying: "Do you think my wife is telling a lie?" Complainant replied: "I think she is telling a lie." Defendant said: "You are a damned liar," and struck him a second blow on the right shoulder with the cane. After further remarks, the complainant received a third blow on his head. He was prevented by those in the office from retaliating with a chair, which he tried to do, and the defendant was persuaded to leave the place.

A few moments later, defendant re-entered and said: "How dare you call my wife *cho chik yeh*?" He rushed up, and clenched complainant by the shoulder.

Mr. Lo: Did you say anything?

Witness: No. I caught hold of his coat. He gave me a blow in my right eye and I fell. He gave me a few more punches on my chest.

The Magistrate: As you were on the ground?

Witness: Yes. I got up from the ground and was wiping the blood from my face. Defendant then pushed a file from his pocket and said: "You are trying to do me badly with this." Defendant said he would see the police, and left the premises.

Mr. Tinson (cross-examined): What instructions were given you when you took up your duties there?

Complainant: To see that everything was sold for cash.

In reply to further questions he denied that he was ever insulting to customers, or to one of them, particularly, a Miss Mackay. He did not say to her, when she threatened to report him, "You can damn well tell Mr. Best if you like." He did not say to callers, in an offensive tone, "I don't know where Best is; he has nothing to do with the firm now."

He had not got a file in his hands when the trouble started on May 11. He denied that he adopted an insulting tone when the conversation with the defendant began. He did not say: "Huh! You are not sick?" in the opening passages of the conversation.

Mr. Tinson: Didn't you, after Mr. Best tapped you on the shoulder, say to the defendant, "Your mother is a dirty Chinese woman?"

Complainant: I swear I didn't.

Mr. Lo remarked that apparently the defendant admitted striking the blow with the stick.

Mr. Tinson: Is the expression you are supposed to have used a "nasty one?"

Complainant: Yes, it refers to "creatures."

Do you suppose any woman would make up that expression?—I do not know whether she did tell Mr. Best or not that I used it.

Mr. Tinson: Is it an expression any woman would use?

The Magistrate: It is a very common expression. The literal translation is "a thing." There is nothing brutal or lewd about it at all.

Mr. Tinson (to the witness): Is it an expression she would make up?

The Magistrate: That seems to me a matter of argument and of a question to the witness. Referring to a lady, of course it is extremely derogatory, but used in the ordinary sense it is quite common.

Mr. Tinson: After you said his wife was telling lies, he struck a blow with a stick?

Complainant: Yes.

Mr. Lo: Perhaps your Worship will note that that is the second blow admitted.

Re-examined, the complainant said he did not receive any of his injuries by falling against machinery.

Francisco Xavier Remedios said he was one of the liquidators of the Union Engineering Co. He gave a similar account of the occurrences of May 11 to that of the complainant, except that he differed slightly as to the epithets used. He did not see either party use a file, nor did the complainant fall against any machinery.

Cross-examined as to the opening remarks between the parties, the witness said Mr. Best was no longer manager of the business. He wrote sending in his resignation.

Mr. Lo put in the letter from the defendant in which he said that after the end of April he "wished to be freed from all responsibilities" in connection with the firm and asking that an intelligent man be put in charge of the store. The reply was to the effect that Mr. Lam would be put in charge.

Sirving Jex, one of the liquidators of the Union Engineering Company, gave a similar account of the assault. He did not see a file at all until the defendant produced it from his pocket. He did not hear the defendant say anything about the complainant trying to do him bodily harm with a file.

Ng Yue Ting, salesman, employed by the Union Engineering Co., was called by Mr. Lo "in case Mr. Tinson wished to cross-examine."

Mr. Lo said the witness only confirmed the previous witness' story.

Mr. Tinson (to the witness): Have you ever had any trouble with Mr. Best before?

The witness replied that on one occasion the defendant used "dirty language" to him and called him "a damned Chinaman." The defendant then handled him somewhat roughly and he made a complaint. In reply to a further question the witness conveyed, with a smile, that he did not bear any malice towards the defendant.

Stating the defendant's case, Mr. Tinson said that at the time of the assault Mr. Best considered himself to be still manager of the Company. From April 27 to May 9 he was on with paratyphoid fever. He will call again for the first time as May 9 and he heard several people complain that they had asked for him at the office and had been told: "In most abrupt terms, by Mr. Lam that Mr. Best had nothing to do with the business, and they did not know where he was. Mr. Best had been acting as his secretary during his illness and she had heard the remark in Chinese, "Has that thing gone yet?" at a time when she was the only person on the premises to whom the observation could have referred. The defendant claimed that he only struck the complainant lightly on the arm, and told him not to be impertinent, when he said: "Your wife is lying." The more serious blows, the defendant

claimed, were struck in self defence in respect of the attack by the complainant with the chair.

Henry Cadogan Best, engineer, said he was taken ill with paratyphoid fever on April 27, and went to the French Hospital. He found it lonely in hospital, so returned home after two days. Dr. de Souza, who attended him, complained of the conduct of the more and friends also complained to him, when he was getting about again, on May 9 and 10. When he went to the office on May 11, he said to the complainant, "You might have told people I was sick" and the complainant replied in an offensive tone, "You are not sick." He then struck the complainant with his stick and told him not to be impertinent. The complainant took up a chair to throw at him, but Mr. Jex stopped him. Witness said: "Don't talk like that to me, you low-down Chinaman."

The Magistrate: Talk like what? Defendant: The impudent way he was talking. The complainant then said my mother was "a dirty Chinese woman." I said, "stop that; she's dead. Speak no more of her. I drew a breath." "Thank God," I said, "I know my parents," I said, "Sick as I am, I was not going to refer to the insults you offered my wife. Now I am forced to speak about it. How dare you use that term to my wife, *cho chik yeh* (Has this creature gone?) He denied it.

"Then my wife will come home and tell me a lie?" He said, "Your wife is a liar." I said, "Take that for it," and gave him a whack. He picked up something and came for me. He caught hold of my right sleeve with one hand, and the other seemed to be doing something to my stomach. I did not give him a chance. I gave him a right and a left and he went down like a log. Afterwards, I noticed that my coat was torn and I saw a file embedded in it. I said, "Look, Jex! the man tried to do for me. This shall be evidence that he tried to do me bodily harm."

In reply to Mr. Lo, the defendant said he had not been in any "scraps" since his childhood. He denied that he had ever sworn at Chinese workers and chased them out of the office.

Mr. Lo: Don't you feel sore over the liquidation of the Company?

Defendant: No, I am very pleased, because I shall get back my money.

You never felt that Lam was put there to spy on you?—Oh! I knew that along.

And you resented it?—No, I did not resent it.

Do you suggest that a civilised man should knock about anyone who speaks in what he thinks is an insolent way?—I had been very irritated with my illness.

The defendant, in reply to a further question, said: "I never called him a liar first."

The Magistrate: Although three witnesses have sworn that you did not call him a liar, you say you did not.

He was friendly with Messrs Jex and Remedios but he thought their evidence might be the result of a conspiracy between them.

Mrs. Best spoke of hearing the question asked in a voice she took to be the complainant's. "Has that thing gone yet?"

It was put to Mrs. Best in cross-examination that as she would have to pass the staff in order to go out the question seemed improbable and that she might have misheard it.

Mrs. Best asked if she might make a further statement.

Mr. Lo suggested that as he and Mr. Tinson had finished questioning her, she might leave it to her husband's legal adviser to bring out further evidence or not.

The Magistrate said that as this was a criminal and not a civil case he would hear Mrs. Best if she thought she had anything material to adduce.

Mrs. Best thereupon began a complaint with regard to the liquidation of the Union Engineering Co.

The Magistrate: What has that to do with the case?

Mrs. Best: Except to show that my husband had reason to feel strongly.

The Magistrate: On the contrary, Mrs. Best, your husband has told us he is delighted with the liquidation, so it is rather late for you to tell us that.

Mr. Tinson said he had three witnesses who complained of rudeness to customers by the complainant but they were busy men and the defendant had therefore not called them.

Mr. Lo said that as Mr. Tinson had mentioned his witnesses in that way, he felt entitled to mention that the complainant's witnesses, Mr. Jex and Mr. Remedios were friends of Mr. Best and were very reluctant to give evidence. He had to threaten them with a subpoena to get them, and yet Mr. Best suggested perjury on their part.

In a final address for the defence, Mr. Tinson pointed to the condition of the defendant's coat, which had several rents, as evidence that he was assaulted with the file. He submitted that the graver part of the assault occurred after the complainant used the file. Although Mr. Best was not justified in the assault Mr. Tinson suggested that he had extreme provocation.

Mr. Lo contended that not sufficient aggravation was offered Mr. Best to make him think he was a walking sandow and knock a man down. "I ask your Worship to dispel the idea which is 'flying' too prevalent in Hongkong," concluded Mr. Lo, "that a man can

knock a man down and cheerfully face the Magistrate and pay a \$5 fine. I ask your Worship to take a serious view of the case."

The Magistrate said: "I find the assault proved. I think it is possible that the complainant was holding the file, and very likely picked it up involuntarily. The defendant will have to pay a \$50 fine, and \$25 compensation to the complainant."

CHINA COAST.

SHIPPING PERSONALS.

LATEST CHANGES.

Captain C. A. Christiansen, of the "Fengtien," is on reserve. Captain W. McIntosh, from leave, has gone master, "Fengtien."

Mr. P. Ball, second engineer, "Ngankin," is on leave. Mr. D. M. Whyte, third engineer, "Ngankin," has gone acting second engineer, same ship.

Mr. E. McGivern, from reserve, has gone third engineer, "Ngankin."

Mr. A. M. I. Jamieson, chief engineer, "Kwulin," is on reserve. Mr. T. Henderson, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, "Kwulin."

Mr. W. Lutkin, chief officer, "Cheongching," has gone chief officer, "Fookshing."

Mr. E. Tappell, chief officer, "Fookshing," has gone chief officer, "Talsang."

Captain D. W. Ritchie, of the "Talsang," is on leave.

Captain A. D. Kelman, of the "Teo Peh," has gone master, "Hinsang."

Captain A. G. Kennedy, of the "Hinsang," is on reserve.

Mr. D. G. Burleigh, from reserve, has gone second officer, "Chipsang."

Mr. J. Powell, chief officer, "Mingsang," has gone second officer, "Chipsang."

Mr. T. Ogier, second officer, "Kwaisang," has gone second officer, "Hopsang."

Mr. J. L. Squibb, second officer, "Hopsang," has gone second officer, "Kwaisang."

Mr. J. D. H. Carswell, supernumerary second officer, "Loongsang," has gone supernumerary second officer, "Yatsang."

Mr. I. McRae, supernumerary second officer, "Yatsang," is on leave.

Mr. J. D. Thwaites, second officer, "Leesang," is on leave. Mr. J. T. Gale, second officer, "Leesang," has gone chief officer, same ship.

Mr. W. W. Hipkin, chief officer, "Leesang," is on leave. Mr. C. H. Turner, supernumerary second officer, "Leesang," has gone second officer, same ship.

Mr. E. Scott, second engineer, "Kutwo," has gone second engineer, "Esang."

Mr. W. T. Bauld, from reserve, has gone second engineer, "Kutwo."

Mr. A. Buntain, from reserve, has gone chief engineer, "Luenho."

Mr. T. McCreath, chief engineer, "Luenho," is on leave.

Mr. E. Knutsen, second officer, "Hainkong," has gone chief officer, same ship.

Mr. D. S. Brown has been appointed second officer, "Hainkong."

Mr. E. Klinkberg, second officer, "Hainkong," has gone chief officer, same ship.

Mr. A. Pompey has been appointed second officer, "Hainkong."

Mr. H. A. Maxwell, chief officer, "Hainkong," has gone chief officer, "Kwangtshai."

Mr. H. Kalmn has been appointed second officer, "Kwangtshai."

Mr. H. Beveridge, second engineer, "Kwangtshai," has gone second engineer, "Yushun."

Mr. J. Carnachan, from leave, has gone third engineer, "Hasean."

Mr. T. Roberts, third engineer, "Hasean," has gone second engineer, same ship.

Mr. W. B. Crawford, second engineer, "Hasean," has gone chief engineer, same ship.

Mr. O. Techeckowsky has been appointed third engineer, "Kwangtshai."

Captain J. C. Dally of the "Ah Kwang," has signed off.

Captain W. D. Bryner of the "Yang Peh," has gone master, "Ah Kwang."

Hongkong's Interport Cricket team left for Shanghai by the s.s. "Empress of Japan," and is expected to reach the Northern Settlement tomorrow. Play will probably commence on Monday. The following compose the team—G. R. Sayer (C.S.C.C.), E. B. Reed (C.S.C.C.), Capt. P. H. Davies (R.G.A.), Capt. C. Oliver (R.G.A.), A. A. Rumliah (I.R.C.), C. I. Stapleton (K.C.C.), F. H. Farthing (H.K.C.C.), R. E. A. Webster (H.K.C.C.), Major Bagnall (R.G.A.), F. J. de Rome (C.S.C.C.) and Lieut. Franks (R.N.). Accompanying the team are Mr. E. W. Hamilton who goes up as manager, and Mr. H. E. Taylor, Secretary of the Hongkong Cricket League. Amongst the other people going to Shanghai for the Interport are: Mrs. Sayer, Mrs. Bagnall, Mrs. Taylor, the Misses F. and K. Rumliah, and Mr. J. H. E. Freeborn.

It is proposed to replace the excess profits tax in America by a 1 per cent. tax on sales. This, it is estimated, would produce some \$800,000,000 a year.

Five thousand Military Crosses have been issued by the War Office during the last few months, but more than 3,000, are still awaiting distribution. In many cases communications regarding them have been made to officers at the addresses given by them on demobilisation, but without result. Those who have not yet received the crosses to which they are entitled are, accordingly, asked to make written application as soon as possible to the Secretary (C2, Inventions), War Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME.

MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always comes promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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REPUSE BAY HOTEL.

INNOVATIONS ANNOUNCED.

FACILITIES FOR LOCAL RESIDENTS.

To meet the convenience of local residents who do not happen to possess private motor cars the management of the Repulse Bay Hotel has in response to numerous requests, decided to allocate a limited number

